

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
GEO. D. PRENTICE, Editor
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.
PROPRIETORS

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Geo. D. PRENTICE, Editor
F. L. SHAPIRA, Local Editor and Reporter.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861.

A press of matter compels us to lay over until to-morrow the letter of our Frankfort correspondent.

We are sorry to be constrained to acknowledge that the President's Message is on the point of chief solicitude to the conservative men of the country by no means satisfactory. Nay, the message is on this vital point deplorably unsatisfactory. We make the confession frankly, because it is true, and because it behoves the loyal men of the country not only to face the truth, confessed but to firmly seize it with its instantly.

The point to which we refer is of course the future policy of the Administration with respect to slavery. Can we trust this point in the principal aspect the message contains the following passage:

Also, seeing the dictates of justice, as well as the obligation of law, instead of fraud, edging, I have adhered to the use of Congress to execute my policy, used for interdictary purposes. The result of this, as you are aware, is that, in my opinion, its property will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved, and hence all efforts must be employed. We should not be in haste to sacrifice the military and extorting measures, which may reach the loyal, as well as the disloyal, are indispensables.

It is impossible to look upon this as anything more or less than the expression of an indirect and unmanly concurrence in the policy asserted recently by Col. Cocke and approved by Secretary Cameron to the mortification and shame of every loyal man in Kentucky. The passage is lacking in propriety as well as in statesmanship. The manner is as bad as the matter. Both are deeply unworthy. The President, without boldly assuming the responsibility of recommending such a confiscation law as the anti-slavery zeal demands, encourages them to go forward and enact their law, and, without openly approving the policy of emancipation, he gives the paroxysms of the policy to understand that in the end they will not be disappointed. In short, the clear import of this passage of the message is that not only is the President not troglodytically hostile to radical counsels but he abhors them kindly and even mediates their adoption. The passage is virtually a hint to Congress that if body will ask the responsibility of authorizing or of recommending extreme measures the President will probably take the lead.

On the 1st of December, 1860, the

THOUGHTS ON THIS WAR—RESULTS.
NO. XVII.

If ever there were thickening and momentous events mocked all human calculation, they were in this deplorable uprising. Regularly, as event rapidly would event, it was pronounced to be impossible; yet the madness of not submitting to the will of the majority and choosing anarchy or despotism rather, impossible; the attack upon Fort Sumter, impossible; the threat upon Washington, impossible; the united uprising of the North, impossible; the Union, impossible; the second most enthusiastic uprising of the North, impossible; the raising, arming, and equipping of half a million of men, impossible; and so through the whole long and wonderful catalogue. So that he who should now undertake confidently to predict the future would need not only a prophet but the son of a prophet, and more than half inspired.

And yet, if we have already arrived at the beginning of the end, who can refrain from speculating what the end itself will be? With all humility and reverence, then, and cheerfully referring all to the decision of the righteous Governor of the Universe, it seems almost reduced to a certainty that a series of successful naval expeditions will effectually cripple the South all along her seaboard and afford an opportunity, as around Hatteras and on the eastern shore of Virginia, for the approaching change of sentiment to express itself; that the startling fact that whilst a few days or weeks the President will be called upon to decide for or against the adoption of measures which the conservative men of the country deem utterly fatal to the re-establishment of our government and which will consider with a bias toward their adoption.

The march of events is the critical hour of American nationality.

What is to be done? There is but one thing to be done. The adoption of the extreme measures contemplated must be prevented or the nation is swamped up. Of this we do not feel a shadow of doubt. But how can the adoption of these measures be prevented? There appear to us to be three modes in either of which the all-important prevention may be attained. 1. The prosperity of our arms and of our cause generally in a degree that will put our troops whatever for a short time to extreme measures out of the question. 2. The awakening of the conservative sentiment and enlightened loyalty of the country and the bringing of both to bear on the President with a force which he cannot as an honest and rational man withstand. 3. The resolution of the Commander-in-Chief in the field and of his principal associates in command to surrender their swords rather than link them with the infamous of such measures. The first of these three modes is for the most part beyond the reach of the people. We have faith in it, but it should not be relied on blindly. The last mode is our last hope. When everything else fails this may save us. If it does not we are irretrievably lost as a nation. This mode though hardly beyond the reach of the people is not directly within their influence. The second mode is especially the people's own, and through this mode we invoke the people to pour their awakened energies with a spirit of holy resolve that will not be put down or put aside. Here is the sphere wherein the loyal mass of our people in this crisis of the nation's fate can work effectually for the national preservation. We call them to the sublime task.

The task can be performed successfully. Let it be performed at every cost of energy and of sacrifice. We will have the General Assembly of Kentucky inaugurate the imperative work, by at once protesting in legal terms but explicitly and emphatically against the adoption of the measures in contemplation. Let this be done; and let the example be followed as promptly as possible by Missouri and Maryland and Delaware and Western Virginia and every other Southern community whether large or small that still owns the banner of our country. Furthermore, let these solemn protestations be carried to Washington by delegations of the most eminent and influential citizens of the respective communities, and be urged upon the President with all the weight of exalted character and intelligence seconded by the power of personal prestige. Let the loyal men of the South rise up as one man and tell the President he knows not what he does. Nor must the loyal men of the North sit inactive. Let the enlightened journalists and speakers of the North set forth in a strong light the facts, first, that slavery is not the cause but the mere pretext of the rebellion, and, secondly, that the policy of emancipation, if adopted by the Administration, would render the base physical suppression of the rebellion most difficult indefinitely, while it would make the re-establishment of the government wholly impossible. Let them point out the transparent fallacy which lies at the bottom of this cry for extreme measures, and harp upon the immovable and stern and unyielding of the cry itself. Let the finer intelligence and nobler impulses of the Northern masses be awakened into triumphant action. At any rate, necessity is an all-powerful persuader. Constrained to dwell together upon the same heritage, with every measure and more closely together than we were before with the South we soon see that it can no more do without the North than the North can do without the South; that, in fact, differences of climate, differences of products, and differences of pursuits and employments are the very elements out of which alone a prosperous commerce can grow. Differences of ideas and of opinion cannot, for any length of time, utterly bind a strong and sagacious people to their own interest and happiness.

loyalty and prolonged demand for moderate counsels in the Administration. Such a demand so far forth the President could not withstand. He would not attempt to withstand it. He would hail it as the strong and all-sustaining echo of his own better but feeble purpose.

We call on the loyal men of the country to begin this great work forthwith, and to prosecute it without flagging until the end is secured. Not a day should be lost. The longer the work is deferred the harder will be its accomplishment. If deferred long its accomplishment may become unattainable. It is now plain to every candid observer that the President must either break with the extreme men of his party or sacrifice the country to their fanatical measures. One or the other is inevitable. The message shows that the President is not disposed to break with the extreme men of his party. He wants perhaps as the safety and the nerve. Something he certainly wants. Whatever it may be, the firm, full, bold, assuring, overruling voice of the people will supply it. Let that voice be heard. If it should be buried in silence at such a juncture the blood of the noblest government the world has seen would not rest on the hands of a frail Executive and his harshest counsellors alone. We have spoken openly and plainly on this subject because we feel that the great hope of the country lies in fully recognizing the actual peril and in resolutely grappling with it. Our sense of the actual peril is most deep and vivid. If suppressed or disguised it we should be false to ourselves and false to our country. We know not how it may be with others, but we confess the effect produced in us by the mournful repulse and panic of Bull Run was甚 than compared with the feeling we experienced on reading the passage of the message which forms the text of these remarks. Unless the President is speedily braced up by the conservative sentiment of the nation there is serious danger that although the rebellion put down the nation will be extinguished.

The Union must be preserved, and hence all efforts must be employed. We should not be in haste to sacrifice the military and extorting measures, which may reach the loyal, as well as the disloyal, are indispensables.

The cause of Mr. FAULKNER—Jefferson Davis, his master, and his country, lay special stress upon the arrest by our Government of Mr. Faulkner, on his return from his mission to the South.

We find that this arrest was made originally by the Secretary of War, and that Mr. Faulkner was informed that he was to be held without trial. He would not attempt to withstand it. He would hail it as the strong and all-sustaining echo of his own better but feeble purpose.

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Now, we find that this arrest was made, so far as we are aware, that Mr. Faulkner abused the privilege of his position as a member of the Senate, and that he had then been taken prisoner at Manassas, having gone within the enemy's lines to arrange for the removal of the body of Col. John S. Surratt, who was then a prisoner of the State Department, and in reply to his inquiries, Mr. Faulkner was informed by the Secretary of State, that, as Surratt was a member of the Administration, he was entitled to be received as a prisoner of war, and that, therefore, as a measure of precaution, it was thought proper to hold so distinguished a person as he was in custody.

We have been informed by Mr. Faulkner that he will go South during the war, if the Government require this as a condition of his release.

Whether any reply has been made to this

proposal we do not know.

With respect to the conduct of Mr. Faulkner while abroad as a representative of our Government, we have every reason to believe that the statement of the Times is correct. A distinguished Southern lady, whom we met last summer a few days after her return from a sojourn in Europe, informed us that she saw a great deal of Mr. Faulkner in Paris, and that his deportment respecting the unhappy troubles of our country was circumspect in the highest degree. Of rebel proclivities herself, she did not frequently pique him with questions, adopted to bring out his own proclivities, if they set in the same direction, but never, she assured us, with the smallest success, all her tact and all her charms failing to elicit from him the faintest sign of sympathy with the rebellion.

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